

Caressing the Void: Part Deux

A Trip through the Battle Group of the Selkirks Mountains



2011 Ritt Kellogg Expedition Grant

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-------|
| Summary | 3 |
| Mission Statement | 4-5 |
| Goals | 6 |
| Pre-Trip Training | 7 |
| Trip Itinerary/Map | 8-13 |
| Risk Management | 14-17 |
| Minimum Impact Techniques | 18-19 |
| Gear List/First Aid | 20-21 |
| Food List | 22 |
| Final Budget | 23-24 |
| Evacuation Plans and Numbers | 25 |
| Resume, Personal application, medical forms, agreement | 26-70 |
| WFR Certification | 71-74 |
| Ritt Kellogg Fund Agreement | 75 |

Summary

Who: Sam Pfiefer, Rob Bishop, Garrett Lund, John Fields

What: Mountaineering, including Glacial Travel and Class 4 climbing

Where: The Battle Group of the Selkirk Mountains (Mt. Proteus being the highest peak.)

When: May 20th-June 5th (A total of 14 days.)

Mission Statement

Greetings, and salutations. As committee members will remember, Sam, Rob, and Garrett climbed in the Delta Mountains of Interior Alaska last summer thanks to a generous RKMF grant. Like the year before, this year we hope to head north in search of adventure and tranquility. This year we add a new member to our team; Jack Fields. His undying smile is only matched by his enthusiasm, and we will welcome him into our mega-mid with open arms. Not only because of these qualities but also because his experience will only strengthen the safety and practicality of the rope team. We will miss Josh “TheMule” Anderson, who will not be joining us due to Ultimate Frisbee related obligations.

Re-applying for another Ritt Expedition grant was never a question. Our team agreed that the Ritt Expedition Grant is one of the best opportunities we have at Colorado College, and that it would be darn right foolish for us to skip the opportunity. Plans for this year started on the plane ride home from Alaska and have come together to form an itinerary that, if anything, trumps last years.

After a summer hiatus we began to discuss what we wanted in the next incarnation of Caressing the Void. We all wanted to be get into remote areas, but didn’t want to deal with the logistical hassle of flying to Alaska. We quickly realized that the place for us to go was BC. It was easy to drive to as well as rugged and remote. What more could we ask for?

Therefore, in 2011, we are applying to fly into the Battle Mountains of British Columbia for Caressing the Void: Part Deux. We know that sequels often don’t live up to the predecessors, but what about the Lord of the Rings and the old Star Wars trilogy? Writing and planning the proposal has run into several hitches mostly stemming from the fact that this fall semester, we have literally all been living on different continents (Rob- China, Jack- Mexico, Garrett- Brazil, and Sam- Tanzania). However, we have dedicated the same type of stamina needed in mountaineering to ensure that we once more produce a quality application to ensure that we deserve another Ritt grant.

All of us have been climbing mountains and backcountry skiing, now, for a decent amount of time, but more importantly, we have all been climbing and skiing together for over two years. Our team has spent an extensive amount of time together in the wilderness and we all know each other’s strengths and weakness. Although Jack was not a part of last year’s trip, he has climbed with Rob, Garrett, and Sam on a number of backcountry exploits. Our team is efficient,

compatible, and effective. As we all have spent our time roped up and digging snow pits.

Continuing where we left off last year, we want to climb and ski in some big, remote mountains- to say it simply. This year however, we have our sights set on some slightly more technical peaks. Although we all rock climb at the level of 5.9 or higher, we lack trad leading experience, and therefore have ruled out the possibility of any 5th class climbing on our expedition. Class 4 scrambling, however, is something that we all feel very comfortable doing and something in which we know how to manage risk effectively. Several of our possible routes involve class 4 terrain. Because we will be in mountaineering boots for some of these routes and some of the mixed terrain could be slippery, we will most likely employ hip belays, hand-lines, or even simulclimb for short, exposed sections.

In our grant application last year, we said that we would like to build upon our experience in order to begin to do more technically demanding routes. This proposal is truly a Part Duex because it takes the skills we perfected last year and employs them while adding new things to the mix. The climbing routes that we are proposing this year will be more technically demanding than the routes we climbed in the Deltas- but still well-within our level of skill. Like last year, skiing will be another major objective of our expedition. Our collective experience in backcountry skiing is greater than our mountaineering experience and we feel competent making well-informed, cautious decisions regarding avalanches. We all also have lots of collective experience in glacial travel and crevasse rescue, and we will again spend extensive time on glaciers. With a multitude of long routes with lots of glacial, non-technical rock, and steep snow climbing, the Battle Mountain Group is an ideal remote location for our group to continue building upon our mountain climbing experience and shralp some powpow in the process.

Goals

- To effectively manage risk 100% of the time. We are young and full of life, and we want to keep it that way. We still have many other trips we hope to do, and we don't want this to be our last.
- To enjoy ourselves, and have fun and work together as friends and team members.
- To awe over the views and panoramas, explore the terrain, and appreciate the remote and majestic setting of British Columbia wilderness.
- To respect and maintain the pristine backcountry setting we travel by practicing strong Leave No Trace ethics.
- To gain experience planning and executing an expedition style trip, keeping in mind simple and flexible plans, as well as maintaining low costs.
- To learn and grow as young climbers.

Pre-trip Preparation:

In order to prepare for this expedition, we will ski, climb and hike together. All four of us have skied, climbed, and hiked together extensively, and we will continue to do so during the spring semester of this year leading up to the expedition. Some of our favorite locations that are close to campus to ski in the backcountry are Pikes Peak, Berthoud Pass, Monarch Pass, and Porcupine Gulch. Other locations that are a little farther away include the San Juan Mtns, Rocky Mountain Natl Park, and the Sangre del Christo Mountains. In order to practice mountain climbing on skis, we will attempt a group ski ascent descent of Mount Quandary some time in April or May when the avalanche conditions are moderate. Although our expedition will not feature any fifth class rock climbing, all four of us are competent lead sport climbers and several of us are beginning to lead trad. Practicing fifth class rock climbing as a group will increase our comfort and speed on the fourth class terrain that many of the routes on this expedition feature. Some of the local crags which we will frequent during the spring semester include Turkey Rocks, Garden of the Gods, Pikes Peak, and Shelf Road. To practice ascending class four terrain as a group, we will attempt climbing some of the classic class four routes in Colorado such as the Northeast Ridge of North Maroon Peak. Finally, a major part of this expedition will be hiking and touring. Therefore, all of us will need to be in excellent physical condition. In order to improve our muscular and aerobic stamina, we will train extensively on The Incline in Colorado Springs.

Travel Plans and Itinerary

May 20th

As we will be driving directly from the Colorado College at the end of the semester, the car should be mostly packed before this day. We will do a final gear check, and then set out in the mid afternoon for the 24 hour drive to Golden, BC, Canada. We will stop at a campground somewhere in Northern Wyoming or Southern Montana.

May 21st

Hopefully we will have knocked out 8 hours or so the night before, only 16 more to go. We will get in late, and after a nice trip to the local waffle joint, sleep outside or in our tents close to the Alpine Helicopter Station.

Day 1

Meet the illustrious pilot Don McTyhre. Barring bad weather, we get an early start on the heavy morning air, and fly in to our base camp at Butters Creek. The Camp will be at approx. 1830m (50°97'22", -117°37'14"). By noon we would like to have camp fully assembled- tents pitched, kitchen dug into the snow, snow wall erected, ect. Once camp is bombproof, we will all enjoy our first cheese-peanut-butter-salami sandwich of the trip, pack light daypacks with the essentials, and go an exploratory half-day hike.

Day 2

To kick the expedition off, we will make an attempt at Typee Mountain, grade F, (2897 m). Our route will be via the Pequod Glacier- which we will do on a four-man rope team. We will all be touring on skis to reduce chances of a snow-bridge collapse. As always on glacier, we will be very aware of the terrain and always travel perpendicular to the orientation of the crevasses. The Pequod Glacier offers a simple, direct route up the northern aspect of Typee. From the summit of Typee we will be afforded a good view of some of the other features we plan to climb on the expedition. The Selkirks South guidebook describes Typee: "A rounded

snow-capped summit, it is located south of Butters Creek, 1.2 km east of Forecastle. It affords an excellent view of the Southern Selkiriks.” Although it is likely that the glacier has changed its geometry and shrunk from the size that is represented in our topo maps, recent trip reports indicate that the Pequod glacier still offers an ideal route for ski ascent/ descents. Like most routes on this expedition, the major associated risks with this route will be snow bridge collapse and human triggered avalanches.

Day 3

Today we set our sights on Foremast Peak, F, (2697 m). Located west of Schooner Pass, it is the first peak of the Schooner Ridge (This mini-range includes Proteus and Moby Dick as well). From our camp at Butters Creek, we will ascend to Schooner Pass and then hike up the “easy broken southwest flank.” Depending on conditions, we may travel by foot or skis. According to the guidebook, “This route is frequently ascended on skis.” This straightforward route will consist of class 2 and 3 terrain. From the summit, we may be afforded a view of the Nero Group to our southeast. This hike will also serve as a route finding mission to help us choose our route to our new campsite later in the expedition.

Day 4

On this day, we will attempt a ski ascent descent of Mount Butters, F, (3139 m) via the south glacier. From camp, we will travel up the south, southeastern aspect of Butters. We will rope up when we reach the glacier. Depending on the time off day, conditions, and energy level, we may or may not choose to climb the last several hundred feet to the summit. If we choose to summit the mountain, we will traverse onto the southeastern ridge to avoid the large bergschrund and follow the southeast ridge to the summit. According to the guidebook, the southeast ridge is composed of “firm granite” and is rated at class four. The southern glacier is the “best descent route and frequently ascended/descended on skis.”

Day 5

Today we target Mount Ahab, PD, (3075 m). To climb this peak, we will ascend the southern ridge. To gain this ridge, we will travel up the obvious drainage to the west, southwest of camp to Pequod Pass. The "broad" ridge will take us over The Poopdeck (a minor peak) to an "obvious" step below the summit. From this step, the guidebook instructs to "follow the ridge, with excursions to the southeast face, to the summit." This last section contains fourth-class terrain.

Day 6

On this day we will make an attempt at Omoo Peak, F, (2674 m) via the northwest face. From camp we will ascend the large cirque to the southeast to the Omoo glacier. We will ascend the glacier and traverse to the west end of the north face. Climb through a "broken area to the southwest ridge" and follow the crest to the summit. This route will involve mainly third class, and potentially fourth class, scrambling.

Day 7

Today we will move camp from Butters Creek to Houston Lake below the Houston Glacier (2020m; 50°56'12", -117°25'10"). To move camp, we will ski tour with sleds. We have two possible routes to gain the ridge between the two drainage basins and get us to our new campsite. The first would be the saddle between Typee and Outrigger. We will survey this in route in our summit of Typee on day 2. The second would be Schooner Pass, which is the more traditional route

Day 8

Rest/slack line day.

Day 9

Today we will attempt the most prominent mountain in the Melville Group, Moby Dick Mountain, via the south glacier route, F, (3170m). From our camp we will climb up to the Moby

Dick Glacier and then ascend the glacier to an obvious broken rock rib. This rib runs directly up south face to a snowfield just below the summit. Ascending the rib will be an easy class 3 scramble. The upper snowfield leads to an obvious notch in the summit ridge. A few minutes of fourth class scrambling will lead to the summit from this notch. According to the guidebook, "This is the easiest route and by far the most expeditious line of descent."

Day 10

On this day we plan to attempt climbing both Claggart Peak and its close neighbor Mount Billy Budd, PD, (2795 m) via the northwest face of Claggart. For this route, we will climb a couloir to the west of the large northern ridge of Claggart. This couloir "provides easy ascending and descending from Houston Camp." From the top of the couloir, we will follow an "easy ramp system east across the face to join the upper north ridge, a short distance below the summit." From the summit of Claggart, we will then use the East Ridge to connect Billy Bud. Billy Bud is separated by .7 km of moderate, class four rock. From the top of these peaks, we should have a good view of all our remaining objects. We will descend by the same route.

Day 11

Today we head back up the Moby Dick Glacier for Benito Cereno, F (3066m). On the glacier, we will climb north, north towards a col southwest of the Peak. To reach the col we will cross the bergschrund via a narrow couloir. From the col we will follow the southwest ridge over "broken blocks and short walls to the double summit" (class four).

Day 12

Today we will set our sights on Mount Proteus, PD, (3198 m), the highest peak in the Melville group. For this route we will once again approach via the Moby Dick Glacier. From the glacier we will gain the northeast ridge connecting Proteus and White Jacket via the southeast couloir. The ridge crest is composed of "very solid rock" and will be class three and four.

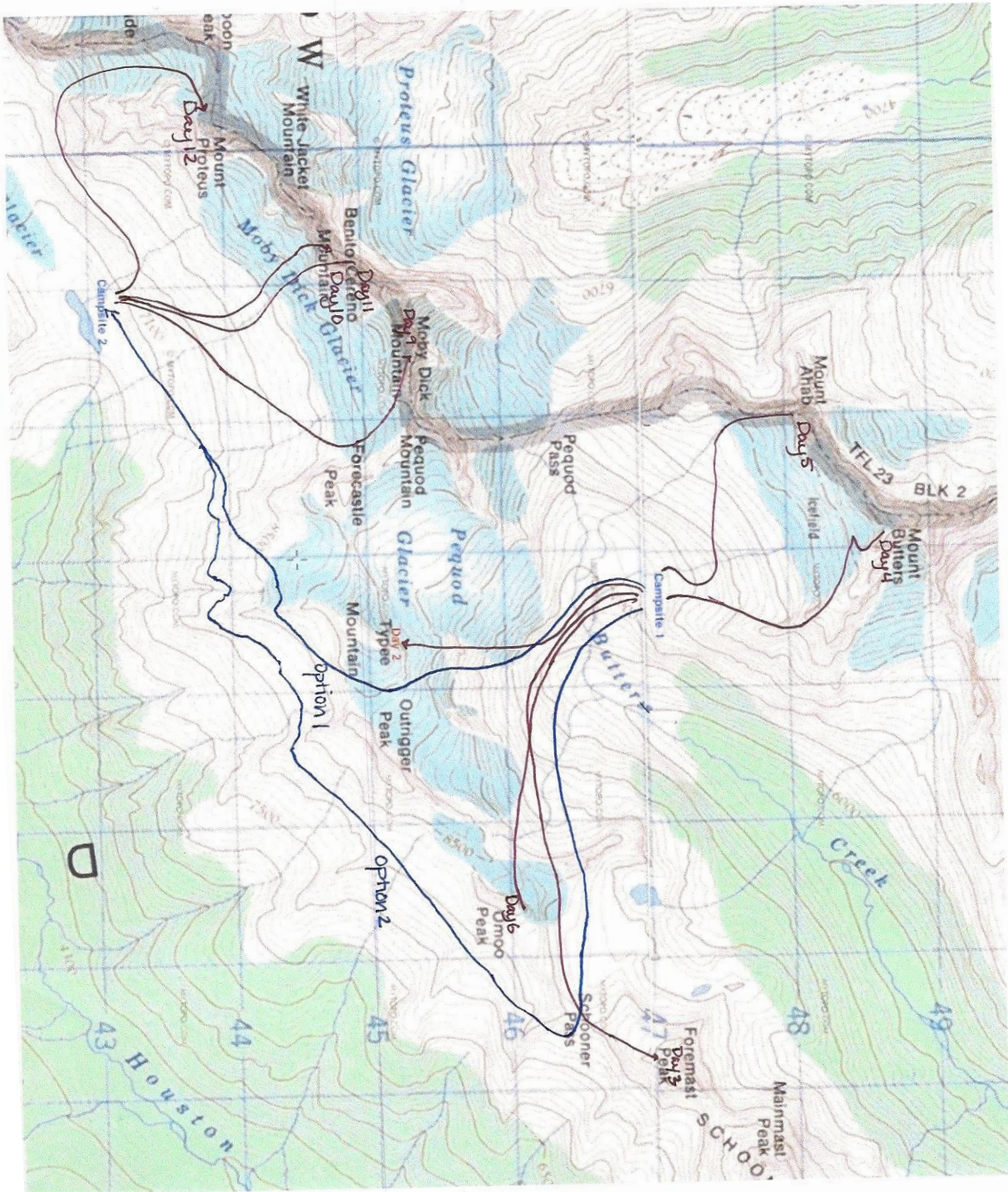
Day 13

Extra day budgeted in for weather. If we do not need to use this extra day, we may consider climbing Sylla Mtn to the South.

Day 14

(June 5th) –Well, unfortunately, all great things must end, and we will be on our way out. Big, beautiful Don will pick us up at Houston Lake around noon and we will say goodbye to our new woodland-critter friends and fly fly away.

Topographic Reference Map



Risk Management

Crevasses:

When traveling in crevassed terrain we will take the time to properly assess where the best route of travel is. While traveling roped up on the glaciers we will always travel perpendicular to the crevasses and carefully analyze and probe any snow bridges that appear unstable. Since the temperatures are beginning to warm when we are going to be in Canada we will travel early in the day when the temperatures are cooler because this is when snow bridges will be the most stable. If we come across any area that we feel is needs protecting we will place snow anchors and use extra caution. Whether necessary or not, everyone will have to a practice fall.

Avalanches:

Avalanches are always a risk, and our late ski season/early mountaineering season expedition is no exception. On arrival we will dig snow pits in order to ascertain snow history, looking for persistent weak layers and overall depth. We will continue to dig pits and perform stability tests throughout the expedition as conditions change. Our pits will be dug on pitches that are of similar aspect and inclination to the pitches we plan to ski. Again, we plan to take advantage of alpine starts in order to avoid traveling later in the day.

Cold Related Issues: (Hypothermia, Frostbite, etc)

To avoid frostbite we will all consistently check in with each other to see how each others toes and feet are doing and take the necessary time to re warm parts of the body that are too cold and have become numb. Also, when in extremely cold weather we will make sure that all parts of the body are covered in order to avoid frostbite. To avoid hypothermia we will make sure that we all are wearing dry (synthetic) clothes and have dry clothes back at the campsite in case what we are wearing gets wet. If anyone develops a case of frostbite or hypothermia we will use the knowledge that we learned in our wilderness first responder class to properly warm the body back to get proper circulation back and get the temperature back to normal. We also plan on bringing toe and hand warmers.

Altitude:

The highest altitude of any peak that we will be attempting is just over 3000 m tall which makes the threat from altitude sicknesses such as HACE or HAPE very low. Regardless, we'll take the necessary steps to avoid the possibility of getting altitude sickness with proper hydration and spending a few days at a lower altitude of roughly 6,000ft before making an attempt on the peaks. While climbing to higher elevations we will watch out for the signs of altitude sickness such as the onset of headaches and vomiting. If these signs or other clues are observed then we will immediately descend to a lower elevation and continue to move down in altitude if the symptoms have not subsided.

Weather:

Some of the hazards associated with weather are exposure, navigation difficulty, gear malfunctioning, lack of air evac potential, and avalanches. Before leaving, we will check the forecast for the period of our trip- being mindful of the limitation of long-range weather prediction. Once in the backcountry, we will stay alert to any changes in weather, watching for whiteout, fog, storms or any other front that could present increased risk. We will not hesitate to change our plans if the weather tips our hand in that way- if the weather is crappy we want to be safe and sound in our tents. When climbing we'll set a turnaround time and stick to it. If the weather looks as if it may deteriorate then we will make sure to turn around regardless of how tempting a close summit may be. Since the weather plays a large role in the stability of the snowpack we will continually watch wind direction and speed, amount of new snow, temperatures, and amount of sun exposure in order to assess avalanche conditions. One advantage we have is a significant resistance to the 'Summit Fever' due to our the length of our time in the area. If very serious weather were to damage our tent or make living in a tent uncomfortable, we would be able to construct a snow shelter.

Ice Fall/Rock Fall:

To manage the threat from ice and rock fall we will try to avoid routes that have signs of previous ice and rock fall. We will be aware of any rising temperature because this increases the

threat of ice and rock fall. While climbing in areas that have threat of ice and/or rock fall, we will always wear our climbing helmets to help protect our valuable brain matter from damage.

Trauma from Falls While Skiing or Climbing:

To avoid the possibility of falling from skiing that could lead to trauma we'll all continue to ski together this year to continue to improve our skiing ability and get a good gauge of what everyone's skiing ability is (we have all been skiing for the majority of our lives and backcountry skiing for at least 3 years). This knowledge of others and ourselves will allow us to choose only terrain that is well within our skill level (we can push that inbounds, but not in the backcountry) greatly reducing the risk of injury. Given the remoteness of this trip we will be even more conservative than a usual backcountry setting would require (nothing would ruin our time faster than a serious injury). To lower the possibility of falls from climbing we will continue to practice and perfect crampon techniques for walking on steep snow. In the event that someone does fall while skiing or climbing and suffers an injury we will use our skills from WFR to take care of the injury. If it is serious enough we will explore evac options.

Bears:

As opposed from the year prior, we will be in bear country for a significant, if not the entirety, of our trip. We will therefore plan accordingly. The most important consideration will be to keep camp clean and store all of our food and smelly stuff in a consolidated location away from camp. Unlike bears in the contiguous states, it is unlikely bears in the Selkirks will have had much contact with humans. Therefore, they will not associate people with food and should ideally avoid us. If we come across a bear we will stay together, make noise, and make ourselves look as large as possible.

Summit Fever:

Being aware of our limits in the backcountry is really the centerpiece any activity in the backcountry, and with a Ritt Kellogg Expedition especially so. But anyone can catch summit fever, and often it's hard to identify quickly. We will take the following preventative measures: 1)

Keep in mind that we have a long trip in the area, and that not any goal missed is trivial in the grander scale. 2) discuss, on route and at camp, every person is thinking about the route and whether continuing forward is advisable.

Minimum Impact Techniques**Plan Ahead:**

The most important step we can take happens long before we reach the trail head. We will repackage food and materials as to avoid waste. Using maps, compass, wands, and getting a GPS will help us from using cairns or other tools that would mean altering the environment. Human waste will be disposed of in photodegradable bags and tossed into crevasses. Finally, we will be sure to go over goals for the trip and train ourselves physically to be ready to meet the challenges ahead. Any rescue operation to bail us out would have severe environment repercussions on the site we intend to visit, so making sure that we are prepared is very important.

Travel and Camp of Durable Surfaces:

The overwhelming majority of our of journey will be conducted on snow and glacier. There are no trails or campsites in the area we intend to visit. Any campsite we have, unless maintained, will be covered by new snow fall and wind quickly after we leave. We will be sure to break any campsite we make once we leave by tearing down snow walls and collapsing ceilings. If any "watermelon snow" is encountered, it will be avoided as to avoid degrading it, and unless all other routes are deemed unsafe, travel through the snow will be done single file following one set of foot prints.

Dispose of Waste Properly:

Everything we pack will be packed out. Anything left behind in the alpine setting would degrade at a glacial pace, so we will take every precaution to make sure that doesn't happen. While on the glacier, human waste will be disposed of in photodegradable bags and tossed in crevasses. Around camp, we will dig holes to bury our waste, keeping in mind to bury around six to eight inches 200 feet away from streams.

Leave What We Find:

The area will be left as they were found. This is not our place to intrude. We will leave everything untouched except for their summits and ski lines.

Minimize Campfire Impact:

We will be carrying canned fuel and do not plan to make campfires. If there is an extraordinary or unplanned event requiring a fire or alternate heat source, make fire only after constructing a proper fire pit and use only non living material.

Respect Wildlife:

In our remote location we significant chance we will run into wildlife. If we do a safe distance will be maintained, and the only thing taken will be pictures. What is more likely is that our food supply will be bothered by little critters. As stated above, we will keep our food in bear canisters as a precaution.

Be Considerate to Other Visitors:

If any there are others travelers (and this would be a surprise), we will be sure to keep our distance, as they will probably be more territorial than any wildlife.

Gear list

Individual Gear

Technical Gear:

- Climbing harness
- 6 wire gate carabineers
- 4 Locking carabineers
- 2 double length runners and one triple length runner
- One Ice screw (22cm)
- Webbing (for chest harness, to secure pack straps, and anchors)
- Snow picket (with double length runner and carabineer attached)
- Cordellete (some for prussic cord, some for anchors, and some to attach duffel bags to sleds)
- Touring skis w/ touring bindings
- Climbing skins
- Ski crampons
- Beacon
- Shovel
- Probe
- Ice axe
- Crampons
- Climbing helmet
- Ski poles (one touring pole and one black diamond whippet)
- AT ski boots

Clothing:

- 2 polypro long underwear tops (one light weight, one heavy weight)
- 2 polypro long underwear bottoms (one light weight, one heavy weight)
- down parkas
- fleece jacket
- waterproof jacket as a shell
- t-shirt
- 2 pairs of boxers
- waterproof pants as a shell
- shorts
- Warm hat

- 6 pairs of wool socks
- Polypro glove liners
- Heavy duty expedition gloves (with removable liners)
- Ski gloves with liners
- Gaiters
- Down booties
- Baseball cap

Camping:

- Zero Degree Sleeping Bag
- Sleeping Bag Liner (adds up to 15 degrees of warmth)
- 2 Sleeping Pads (Inflatable type and closed cell foam pad)
- Sleeping Bag compression sack
- Bowl/Mug/Spork
- 2 one-liter water bottles
- water bottle parka
- Gatorade bottle for hygienic purposes
- Toiletries: toothbrush, toothpaste, etc
- Large Internal Frame Backpack (around 80 L capacity) (1 each)
- Expedition sleds
- Water proof duffel bags for sleds
- Glacier glasses
- Sunscreen
- Headlamp
- Chap stick
- Camera
- Trash bags (lining backpack, sleeping back stuff sack, trash, etc)
- Sag Bags (for our excrements)
- Watch
- Hand Sanitizer

Group Gear

- one climbing rope (9mm x 60m)
- v-threading tool

- 40 bamboo wands
- Two wisperlite stoves
- Two planks of woods for stoves
- One mega mid
- Two two-person 4-season tents
- Lots of extra batteries (AAA and AA)
- 2 pots with lids
- 1 pot grip
- 1 big ol' wooden spoon
- 2 2 fuel bottles (30 oz)
- 2.5 gallons of fuel (based on estimates from NOLS)
- 4 pocket knives
- 6 lighters
- Maps
- 2 Compasses
- GPS
- Spot Beacon

Repair Kit:

- Sewing kit
- Spare parts for bindings (general parts and screws)
- Tools for bindings
- Glue
- Extra tent pole
- Duct Tape
- Wire
- Stove repair Kit (Comes with MSR stoves)
- Leatherman
- Thermarest repair kit
- Ripstop nylon and polyester scraps to repair clothing and tents
- Extra ski pole baskets
- Epoxy
- Nylon Cord
- Hose clamps

- Extra Buckles

First Aid

- 4.5 in. bandage scissors
- 3.5 in. splinter forceps
- Safety pins (6)
- Irrigation syringe
- 9" x 5" abdominal or pressure pad
- 1 pair latex-free gloves
- Hand warmers (20)
- Foot warmers (10)
- Colace for constipation relief
- Lots and lots of sunscreen
- SAM splint
- Epi Pen
- Tweezers
- Sealable waste bag
- Metronidazole, in case of serious GI issues
- CPR face mask
- Scalpel
- Survival blanket
- Antibacterial medication will include: Antibacterial wipes (3), triple antibiotic ointment (3), sting relief wipes (3), hydrocortisone (2), aloe vera gel, pvp iodine wipes (12), Cotton swabs (6), antimicrobial hand wipe, Medications, Acetamethaphine (50), Antacids (50), Ibuprofen® (100), antihistamine (50)
- Bandages will include: 3" x 4" non-stick pads (2), 2" x 2" gauze pads (8), 4" x 4" gauze sponges (8), 3 in. x 4.1 yds. stretch gauze roll, 2 in. x 4.1 yds. stretch gauze roll, knuckle elastic bandages, fingertip elastic bandages (5 each), butterfly closures (10), 3/4" x 3" adhesive bandages (5), 1" x 3" adhesive bandages (10)
- For blisters: 3" x4" moleskin (4), 1 in. x 10 yds. Tape
- For Sprains or Breaks: 3 in. elastic bandage, 3.75" x 30" wire splint

Food List

Using the NOLS rationing method we will need 112 lbs of food for our 14 day trip.

The formula is: (# of people) x (# of days) x (1.5lbs per Day) *we rounded up to 2lbs feeling that we needed more food than last years ritt trip

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------|--|-------------|-------|
| Breakfast: 30lbs | | | Quinoa | 2lbs | \$8 |
| | | | Dehydrated Beans | 2lbs | \$8 |
| Oatmeal | 15lbs | \$15 | Dehydrated veggies | 3lbs | \$20 |
| Dried milk | 2.5lbs | \$15 | Cheese | 8lbs | \$40 |
| Granola | 6lbs | \$17 | Garlic | 1 clove | \$1 |
| Bacon | 1.5lbs | \$10 | Lentils | 1lb | \$5 |
| Pancake mix | 1.5lbs | \$4 | Pasta Sauce Packets | 5 packets | \$5 |
| Syrup | 0.5lb | \$6 | Curry Powder | 3 packets | \$9 |
| Breakfast gorp | 3lbs | \$12 | Tomato Paste | 0.75lbs | \$8 |
| | | | Top Ramen | 1lb | \$4 |
| Lunch/Snack Time: 44lbs | | | Parmesan Cheese | 0.5lbs | \$3 |
| | | | Butter | 5lbs | \$10 |
| Bagels | 24 bagels | \$15 | Sundried tomatoes | 1lb | \$5 |
| Torillas/Pitas | 3lb | \$15 | Dried mushrooms | 1lb | \$5 |
| Bread | 4.5lbs | \$15 | Chicken Packets | 3lbs | \$9 |
| Peanut Butter | 5lbs | \$20 | Bacon | 1.5lbs | \$10 |
| Lunch meat | 2lbs | \$16 | Misc (no significant weight contribution) | | |
| Jelly | 1.25lbs | \$5 | Oil | 10oz | \$0 |
| Honey | 1.25lbs | \$8 | Spice Kit | 1 spice kit | \$10 |
| Cream cheese | 0.375lbs | \$4 | Coffee mix | 24 packets | \$20 |
| Summer Sausage | 3lbs | \$20 | Hot Choc | 1lb | \$5 |
| Tuna Packets | 1lbs | \$3 | Tea packets | 50 bags | \$5 |
| Dried Hummus | 0.3lbs | \$4 | Tang drink | 0.5lbs | \$10 |
| Fruit Leather | 12 leathers | \$10 | Brownie mix | 1lb | \$7.5 |
| Bars | 70 bars | \$53 | Sugar | 0.3lbs | \$3 |
| Jerky | 1lb | \$8 | | | |
| Gorp | 12.25lbs | \$50 | | | |
| Dinner: 47lbs | | | Total | | \$528 |
| Pasta | 3lbs | \$5 | | | |
| Couscous | 2.25lbs | \$5 | | | |
| Rice | 3lbs | \$5 | | | |

Itemized Budget**Transportation:**

-Automobile:

Distance: 2,640 mi round trip, MPG: 22 mpg, Price per gallon: \$3.30

Distance x (Price/MPG)= 396

Total gas money: **396**

-Helicopter: 1,400 x 2 = **2,800**

(See appendix for rate quote from Alpine Helicopter Services)

Food Money:

-We used the NOLS rationing method to give us a breakdown of the amount food needed for each meal category (ie breakfast, lunch, and dinner) =**528**

Fuel:

3 gallons=**18**

Shipping Gear to Golden:

-We will be shipping two duffels of gear to Golden because there is not enough gear in the car for all passengers and all gear.

-Using the Fedex shipping rates site: **175**

Books/Maps:

-Bivouac.com membership: 25

-Guide to the Southern Selkirks: 40

- Total: **65**

Satellite Phone Rental:

162 (cited from mabal.com)

total requested money: 4,142

Self-Evacuation Plans

In the case we must evacuate a member or members of our party, our options will be limited. Due to our remoteness, if an evacuation were required there would be two options. For non-critical situations, we would use our satellite phone to call the Alpine Helicopters in order to organize an evacuation as soon as weather allows. Option two would be to call the emergency response services for immediate evacuation.

We will also be carrying a SPOT locator that can be used to locate all search and rescue crews in the area if there is a need for an immediate rescue and evacuation.

Furthermore, we will take the precaution of writing the phone numbers listed below on the back of our maps, which we will then waterproof.

Emergency Resources:

Alpine Helicopters: (250) 344-7444

Emergency Response: 911

Royal Canadian Mounted Police E Division HQ (Revelstoke): 250-837-5255

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Golden: 250-344-2221

Royal Inland Hospital- (250) 374-5111

(This is the closest hospital to the location we will be climbing that offers med flights.)

Golden & District Hospital- (250) 344-5271- Local community hospital .